

TEXTILE BULLETIN

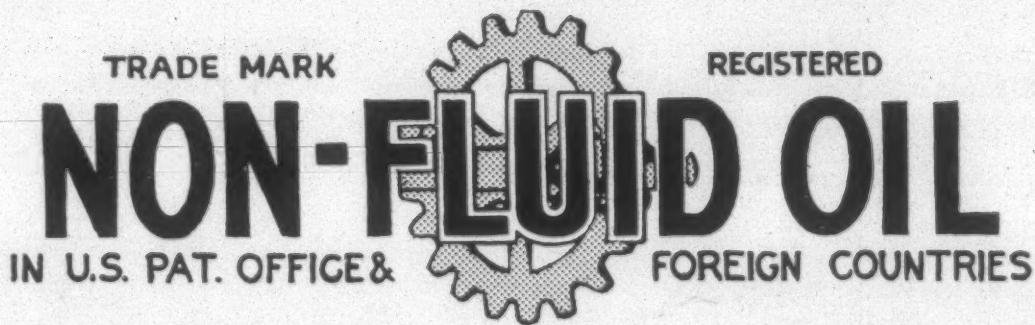


Vol. 51

OCTOBER 1, 1936

No. 5

For LOOMS!



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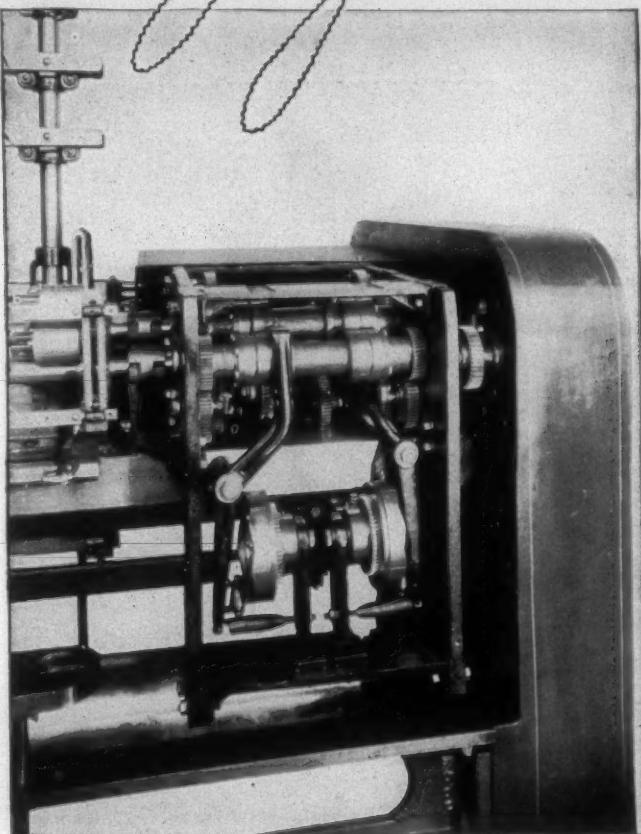
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- 4 Our patented reversible tape drive can be furnished with this machine, so that the twist can be readily changed. Only a few minutes are required to make the change.
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"PLANNED ECONOMY"

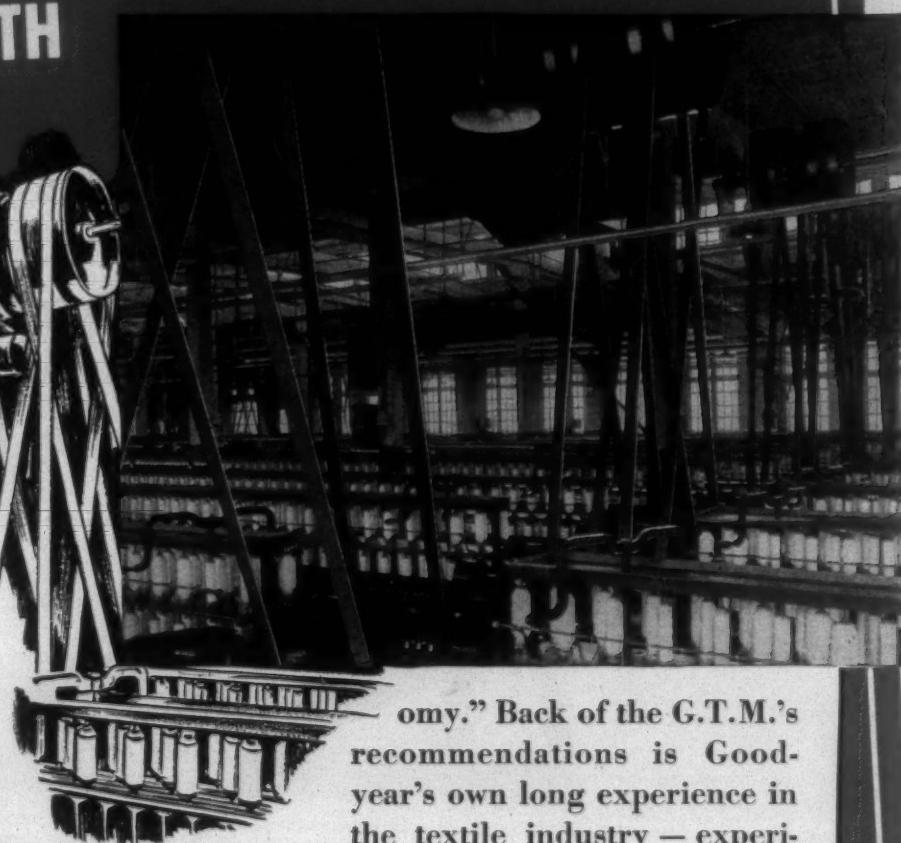
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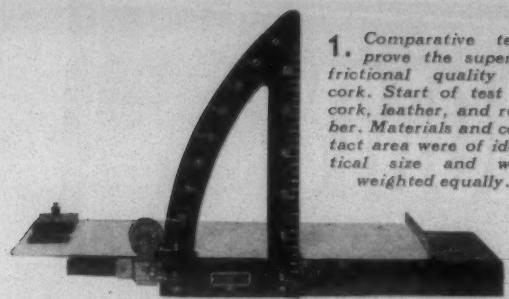
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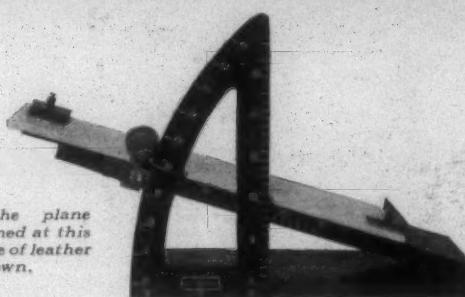
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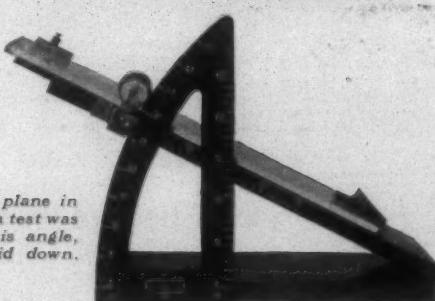
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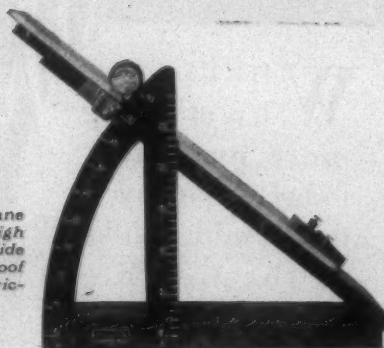
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ARMSTRONG HAS MADE CORK PRODUCTS SINCE 1860

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 51

October 1, 1936

No. 5

Responsibilities Of Superintendents And Overseers*

By W. B. Banks

President Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia

IT is marvelous what progress the textile industry has made during the past 30 years. I entered this textile business about 1904. At that time there were not many cotton mills in Georgia. There were about three times as many active spindles in the East as there were in the South, whereas today there are about three times as many active spindles in the South as there are in the East.

I remember the first trip that I made to the East. And it made me as mad as fire trying to sell yarn, for there was a discount of approximately 2 cents a pound placed on our Southern yarns as compared to Eastern yarns. There were in all the textile papers, quotations of Southern yarn and quotations of Eastern yarn, and invariably the Southern yarn was about 2 cents a pound under the Eastern yarn. It took us a long time to convince our customers that our yarns were just as good as the Eastern yarns. The Eastern mills continued to operate much longer than they would have done, had not this prejudice existed in the minds of the buyers. You and your predecessors did a great deal toward breaking down this wall of prejudice that existed against Southern products. We have made just as good quality as is made in any other section. We are now spinning 80 per cent of the cotton consumed in this country, and it is generally conceded that we are making equally as good, if not better, quality than that made in other sections of the country. I am sure that this accomplishment is due to the outstanding efficiency of the Southern textile operating executives.

THE SUPERINTENDENT

I have always considered that no cotton mill was any better than its superintendent, and I have never had any misconception as to the great responsibility resting upon the shoulders of you men. It is a tremendous job that you have. It calls for men of sound judgment, sterling character, tact, training, experience, and real ability. I think that you have exemplified these characteristics all along. If you have not been impressed sufficiently with your calling, I would suggest that you read Mr. McFalls' address before the Southern Textile Association at Blowing Rock, N. C., last June. I read this address with a great deal of interest, and, if you have not read it, do so,

and you will be impressed with the multiplicity of the cares and responsibilities required of an efficient operating executive.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OPERATING EXECUTIVES

Into your hands are entrusted, in the State of Georgia, plants valued at more than two hundred million dollars, and into your hands are entrusted some sixty thousand employees, who are looking to you for guidance, leadership, and a livelihood. It is therefore a big job that you have. Your position entails a prodigious amount of work, maintaining these vast properties, and keeping happy and satisfied this large group of people, who are depending upon you for their social welfare and income. I think that you deserve a world of credit for your remarkable achievements in treating fairly, justly, and honestly the mill managements, and owners, on one hand, and the mill employees on the other.

LABOR SITUATION

In our cotton mills there is nothing that transcends in importance the labor situation. We have in our employ the most loyal, dependable, and intelligent help that any section can boast of.

It is vital that we hold the respect, confidence and good will of those in our employ. In dealing with our employees by all means we must be kind and thoughtful and considerate, and let them know we have a keen personal interest in their welfare. We ought to know them by name, and talk with them freely on matters of common interest. They are entitled to a living wage, good houses to live in, comfortable surroundings, religious influences, and the kindly and sympathetic interest of those for whom they are working.

We have had a minimum amount of labor troubles in Georgia compared to some other sections, and I think that this is undoubtedly principally due to the fact that you have always accorded your employees fair treatment, have given them a square deal, and have taken a lively interest in their well being. Gentlemen, we should continue this policy, not because it is mutually profitable, and considered good propaganda, but simply because it is right and just. This spirit of helpfulness and kindly interest in

(Continued on Page 22)

Weaving and Slashing Discussion At Georgia Meeting

A TECHNICAL DISCUSSION covering questions on weaving and slashing featured the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, held September 9th, in Atlanta.

The meeting was presided over by J. C. Edwards, general chairman. The discussion on weaving was led by Allen Jones, of Columbus, and that on slashing by Harry A. Purvis.

B. J. Thompson was elected general chairman of the group to succeed Mr. Edwards, whose term expired at the meeting, and A. D. Elliott was elected vice-chairman.

Prior to the technical program, the meeting was addressed by W. N. Banks, president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, who was introduced by T. M. Forbes, secretary of that organization.

Mr. Banks remarks are published elsewhere in this issue.

Discussion On Weaving

(Led by Allen Jones, Muscogee Mills, Columbus)

Chairman: The first question is as follows: "What has been your experience with the new devices for reducing pressure on the shuttles, tending to reduce power as well as save loom supplies?" I am going to call first on R. P. Sweeney, of the Exposition Cotton Mills. Will he tell us what experience he has had with new devices for reducing pressure on the shuttles?

Mr. Sweeney: We have been using this new device for over six months. We have 350 looms equipped with this device. So far we have experienced satisfactory results. Brown-Chapman make shuttle box plates. The pressure on shuttle boxes and shuttles is materially decreased. We find that it has made quite a saving of shuttles and check springs, picker sticks, and various connecting rods. It makes a loom run somewhat better, and it is very satisfactory.

R. H. Klinck: We started off with about 35 looms equipped with those new devices, and we had a power test made with the Georgia Power Company, and we took those readings there at certain intervals. I have not the figures on that with me. For about six or eight weeks we were running a test there, and figured we saved between 10 and 11 per cent on the power. After taking figures on these things for five or six months we decided that we were saving a lot of supplies there, and went ahead and bought equipment for the whole mill. We have now a little over 400 of those. It will be of course up to everybody to make specific tests in their own mills to find out just what they can on this question. However, that is our experience with them.

SAVES POWER AND PARTS

Mr. Cobb: Before equipping some looms with this device we took a power test and checked the speeds, and then after equipping certain looms with the device we checked again, and we found that the power saving was 2.19 per year based on 80 hours per week running. The increase in speed we found on a test of 25 looms was 71 picks, or 2.8 picks per minute increase after putting on

this device. We also took ten looms and put five of these looms under test, that were equipped with the attachment, and five without. Up until yesterday these looms had been running about one week, and we found that on the five looms equipped with the device there was much less replacement of parts.

Mr. Faulkner: We have one section so equipped. We find the increase in speed is a little over one pick per minute. We have not accurately checked use of supplies yet. That check will be made later. We think well of it so far.

Question: I have 16 looms equipped with it, and I find that there is as much broken filling on the 16 looms equipped with it as on those without it. I would like to know if there is any suggestion as to how to avoid this.

Mr. Edwards: Try readjusting your power. You have probably got too much power on it.

Mr. Rogers: That would be my suggestion.

HIGH PRESSURE LUBRICATION

Chairman: We will take up Question No. 2, which is as follows: "Does high pressure lubrication have any advantages over regular oiling on looms? If so, what are they?" In this discussion a good many looms have been equipped with high pressure lubrication only. On the other hand certain mills have taken old looms and put a similar system on them. In speaking please state what you are referring to, whether new looms equipped with high pressure lubrication or whether you have taken old looms and so equipped them.

O. D. Grimes: We have 158 looms with high pressure lubrication and around 200 looms equipped for regular oiling. With those equipped for high pressure lubrication we don't have as much trouble. We don't have as much grease from our looms with alemite equipment as those we have for regular oiling.

Question: Have you noticed any saving in labor cost in using the pump guns as compared with oil cans?

OIL LESS OFTEN

Mr. Grimes: We don't have to oil them as often. There are some parts that we oil two or three times a week, but with the pressure box we oil once a week on the fast moving parts. The slow moving parts we grease every time the warp comes off.

A Member: We have tried applying this equipment to old looms, and as yet we have not found that we have gotten a good installation. It seems that the bearings are not properly grooved or are not thick enough to hold. On some looms we had, that came equipped for high pressure lubrication, we found quite a saving. It takes a little longer to go over looms with this high pressure lubrication, but we only go over it about one-fourth as often. So there is a saving of about two-thirds over the oil.

Mr. Alford: We like it because the oil is kept clean, and we get the oil when we want it. We have it on old looms and new ones. We like both.

A. D. Elliott: We prefer high pressure lubrication for two reasons, or several perhaps. One is that it lasts much longer.

Mr. Jennings: We have had a similar experience.

Mr. Edwards: I think it should be brought out here, that you will run into trouble if you try to apply high pressure lubrication to a bearing, that has been cut for oil, that is on slow moving parts. I would go slow on that unless you are prepared to take that bearing out and re-groove it for this purpose.

CAUSES BROKEN FILLING

Chairman: *What causes broken filling on the change? What causes ropy filling? Does conditioning the filling help eliminate broken filling and ropy filling?*

Mr. Jackson: We have a system for conditioning the filling. One thing we particularly noticed is that, when this machine breaks down, the filling does not go through, and the weavers begin to say something about it, and have trouble with it. We have found that this filling appears to be much stronger, and we get better results all the way around, when it is conditioned. We have found that from our own experience, but you would have to determine from your own experience which you would like best. However, I think this particular method of conditioning will help the work.

Chairman: What has been your experience on Monday mornings with that filling, that has gone through that condition the previous week?

Mr. Jackson: In some ways it seems to be much better.

WORN PICKERS BREAK FILLING

Mr. Dillard: One of the most common causes of broken filling is worn pickers. Another cause is too much slope on the filling wound on the battery, or too little slope. Too much slope would cause it to be slack, and, if it is slack, it causes it to break. Numbers of things can cause broken filling on the chain. We have had a good deal of experience with ropy filling. There are numerous causes for ropy filling. The speed of the front roll has much to do with it, and every effort should be made to make a good firm bobbin to prevent ropy filling.

Chairman: I have some notes here on the matter of broken filling on chains and ropy filling. This might be caused by too much friction on shuttles, loose shuttle springs, quills too full, and so on.

A Member: Batteries not properly filled will cause it.

Mr. Edwards: Would not our tendency to longer quills aggravate that situation?

Chairman: It does, but if you go into the longer quills, you have got to know how to set the loom. You have got to set the loom accordingly. I had experience several years ago in two different mills, one having longer quills than the other. We started out on the longer quill, and had a world of trouble.

Mr. Edwards: Trying to put a 9-inch quill on a 7-inch shuttle will give you something to think about.

RUBBER COVERED SAND ROLLS

Chairman: Let's go to Question No. 4, which is as follows: *What has been your experience with rubber-covered sand rolls? Let's hear from Mr. Jennings of Fairfax.*

Mr. Jennings: Our experience has been that it causes it to slip too much. This is at our towel mill.

A Member: It slips too much on a towel mill.

Chairman: Down at Muscogee we have tried it on a few looms, but we have not had it on long enough to know much about it. We make towels, too.

KEEPING FILLING FROM ROLLING IN MAGAZINE

Chairman: Question No. 5 follows: *What is the best method to keep filling from rolling in the magazines on a magazine loom?*

Mr. Brooks: Stopping the vibration on the loom will help it a lot. Also adjusting the cam.

Mr. Harris: We find, if you have too much space in taking out your quill, you will get more rolling of the filling.

Mr. Edwards: If you can get the vibration turned the other way, that is to turn the twist, that might relieve it.

STRIPPING QUILLS

Chairman: We will pass to Question No. 6, which is as follows: *How do you strip quills? What does it cost per thousand quills stripped?*

USES MACHINES

Mr. Sweeney: We strip our quills with machines, and on coarse numbers we have the operators go out there and pull the filling out, and we find it cheaper than the machine. One fine numbers whatever happens to be left we strip with the machine. As to the cost I cannot give you any information.

STRIPS BY HAND

Mr. Rogers: We strip by hand. We have only coarse numbers, and it is more economical to strip by hand. We have some little hand machines with which we strip bobbins, that run out, on Draper looms, where there are no bunches, and it is better to use those in that case because the yarn is more or less tangled on the bobbin, but we have very few of those. We have an expense of about \$18.00 per week; I don't know how much it would be per thousand quills.

Mr. Cobb: We strip by hand. The cost was about 10 cents per thousand quills.

Mr. Alford: Our stripping cost about 8 to 9 cents per thousand bobbins. We have two types of quill stripping machines, one running 125, another about 80, and it is more or less satisfactory, mostly less. We have high speed machines, and changing from short bobbins to long bobbins it gives us fewer quills to strip. As I say, our stripping costs us around about 8 to 9 cents per thousand.

Chairman: Our cost is about 8½ cents per thousand. That is one of the nicest places in the world to put one of these young fellows on, who has just gotten out of high school, and comes around wanting a job, and says: "Mr. Jones, I will take anything." We give them that job. It is a nice job for them to take to see whether they want to work in a cotton mill or not. That is a pretty tough job, and we find it is a wonderful training ground for young boys to find out whether they want to go into the cotton mill business.

A Member: We are on 40s filling, and our cost is approximately 7 cents a thousand. We have just one quill machine.

PAYING WEAVERS BY PICK

Chairman: Our seventh and last question follows: *What advantage has the method of paying weavers by the pick over paying by the cut? What per cent increase in production was noticed after installing pick counters? Do you read the counters daily or weekly?*

Mr. Whitehead: We find that paying weavers by the pick results in more satisfied weavers. That is the chief advantage we have found. We have not noted any increase in production. We read our counters weekly. We favor paying weavers by the pick.

Mr. Smith: We have those counters. I don't see that by reason of that there is any increase in production. If

you pay them by the pound, you pay for what you get: We think that is the only fair way to pay them. We read ours weekly.

Mr. Ferguson: We have pick counters on all of our looms, and read them daily. We find that a very satisfactory method. I cannot throw much light on the balance of this question, but would ask Mr. Platt to state what he thinks about it.

ADVANTAGES OF PICK COUNTERS

Mr. Platt: There is an advantage in having the pick counter to keep up with the amount of work done by each weaver on the same loom. Also it facilitates making up your payrolls. Another advantage is, where you have large assignments, you will have two ways of creating incentive. One is to have your counters read daily and posted, and it shows the data so that, if necessary the weaver can speed up his work. The re-set counters of course are very expensive, but I think it would be a great deal of incentive, if you are weaving on a large assignment, to know whether it is up to what it ought to be at any time during the day. The weaver can usually tell if the stock is getting up to what it ought to be at any time during the day. Then, too, any looms, that are giving trouble in a mechanical way, can be pointed out.

HELPS CHECK PAY ROLL

Mr. Pitts: We have all of our looms equipped with pick counters. We find it is especially good in checking pay rolls. We have found since installing the pick counters that in doffing our looms we have to doff about half as much as we did before. It eliminates many difficulties. We have found that paying weavers by the pick is the fairest way to pay the weavers. We have increased our production 2 to 2½ per cent by using pick counters.

Allen Jones: One other thing. On any job some looms are going to be standing a long time. I am referring to looms, that have different colored warps in them. By making an intensive study on specialty looms, you waste a lot of time anyhow, and you want to know why those particular looms are wasting so much time. We tried it out on a group of 35 looms we had, and we got a little more satisfaction on that particular lot of looms because we found that some of them were wasting time unnecessarily. When a loom stood for quite a length of time, we checked up on the pick counters every day to help us out.

I have still a little time left, and there were two other questions submitted. One of the questions brought up and put on the list to be discussed, if we had the time, was "What experience mills have had with fabric pickers?" A great many mills have just used leather pickers, and in recent times fabric pickers have been used. Some mills report good results from them. I have not any particular person to ask to speak on this question. It has not been assigned to anybody. Does anybody, who has used fabric pickers, care to speak about that subject?

Mr. Rogers: Are you speaking of what we call rubber pickers?

Mr. Philip: Rubber and fabric.

Chairman: It is not customary to call the names of manufacturers, but I think you gentlemen all know what I am talking about, when I say "fabric pickers." They are not leather. It seems that nobody wants to express an opinion one way or the other. Yes, there is one here.

A Member: We tried out the fabric picker, and our leather picker might not have been the best of grade, but we thought it was a pretty good picker. We thought, if we could use the fabric picker, which was at that time cheaper than the leather picker, and would last as long as the other picker, we could show a saving in actual cost.

After trying that fabric picker we found that not only would it last as long, but it would last longer. Of course at a cheaper price it was more desirable, and we decided to go on the fabric pickers entirely and we had 413 looms equipped. As to the length of the life of the picker I cannot tell you because I have not had it on long enough.

Now, if you do not put it on right, you will have trouble. I have heard one or two say that it causes shuttle points to come loose, but we have not had any complaints of the shuttle points coming loose; if, however, you do not put your picker on the stick properly, you will have the same trouble you would have with any other picker. The fabric picker gives us longer life and less cost. That is on Draper E Models. We have about 800 looms running 165 picks, and between 400 and 500 running 172 picks.

SPEED OF MODEL X LOOMS

Chairman: One other question is brought up. A good many of the mills are putting in Draper Model X looms. Certain people are asking at what speeds you are running these looms. Is there anybody here running Model X looms?

A Member: We have 40-inch looms running 260 picks.

Another Member: We are running 172 on part and 182 on a part, Model X loom.

Discussion On Slashing

(Led by Harry Purvis)

Chairman Purvis: The first question on this questionnaire is as follows: "*What material do you use as a primary covering for squeeze rolls; what weight and how many yards do you use?*"

Mr. Dillard: We use 8-ounce packing as a primary covering. We use about four yards.

A Member: We use duck on ours, five yards to the roll. We coat that with white lead and linseed oil, and leave off the last round. We use five and six yards to the roll.

A Member: We use plain sheeting coated with white lead. We take some of our regular sheeting, coat it with white lead, and use it as a primary covering. We use about six yards.

KEEPING SLASHER BLANKETS IN CONDITION

Chairman: We will pass to the second question, which is as follows: "*What is the best way in which to keep a slasher blanket in good condition; both when the blanket is in use and not in use?*"

Mr. Scofield: After it comes on the roll, don't disturb it. If you try to take it off over the week-end, you will ruin about half of it in pulling it off. Don't disturb it. Just let it be.

Chairman: Does anyone here take the blanket off completely and wash it and leave it off during the week-end?

Mr. Strickland: We take it off at the week-end, and wash it, and put it on Monday morning.

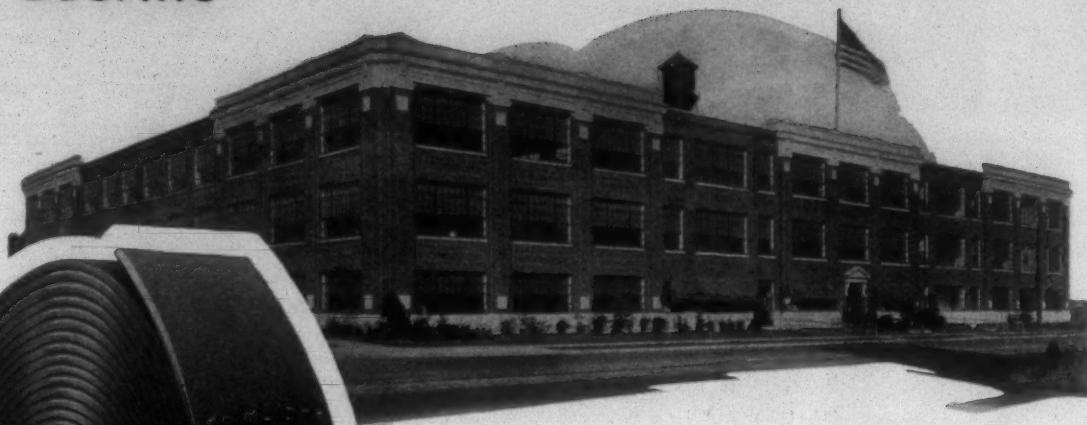
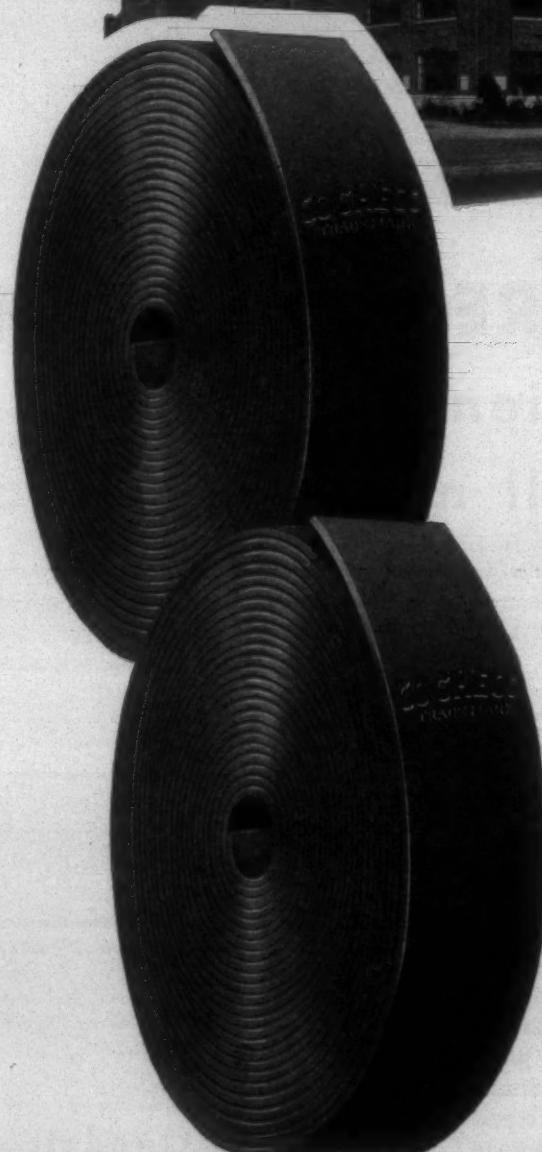
Chairman: Does it increase the life of the blanket? What life do you get out of it?

Mr. Strickland: The life we get out of it is according to the fabric we run. On what we are running now it lasts around three weeks.

Mr. Ferguson: We don't take ours off. We find that you are likely to tear it up, when you pull it off. It is better we think to leave it on the roll and not disturb it. We thoroughly wet it on Monday morning and leave it.

(Continued on Page 12)

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15% TO 25% VARIATION IN SPEED

Vari-Pitch Sheave adjusted for
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Competition is such today, that profits, in most cases, depend on the difference between approximate efficiency and high efficiency.

It is this fact that makes the new Vari-Pitch Sheave, for Texrope V-Belt Drives, of the most vital importance in the power transmission field. By a simple adjustment that takes but a moment, the diameter of the Vari-Pitch Sheave may be altered to a degree which will give a variation in speed from 15 to 25% per sheave. That means that you can experiment through a long range of fractionally increased or decreased diameters to ascertain at just what speed your machinery shows the highest possible efficiency; it also means that you can make different products on the same machine, some of which may require higher speed and some lower—and all this can be done

without dismantling and buying new drives, but simply by taking a few moments to make the desired adjustment.

Vari-Pitch Texrope Sheaves are made for stationary and motion control.



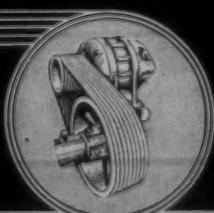
Straitline Automatic Ball Bearing Motor Base developed for the Motion Control Vari-Pitch Sheave. You simply turn the hand-wheel to alter the diameter of the sheave and simultaneously the base moves forward or backward to maintain the proper belt tension.

Write for Vari-Pitch Bulletin No. 1261

Belts by Goodrich

A TEXROPE DIVISION
ALLIS-CHALMERS

M I L W A U K E E W I S C O N S I N



S. T. A. Meetings

The Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association is to meet at King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday morning, October 3rd, at 10 a. m.

Members of the group are urged by Chairman L. J. Rushworth to bring questions they would like to have discussed at the meeting.

SOUTH CAROLINA CARDERS AND SPINNERS

The Carders' Division and the South Carolina Spinners' Division is to meet at Hotel Franklin, Spartanburg, S. C., on Saturday morning, October 10th, at 9:30 a. m. J. O. Corn, Pacific Mills, Columbia, will lead the discussion on carding and Joe C. Cobb, chairman of the Spinners' group, is to conduct the discussion on spinning.

CARDING DISCUSSION

The discussion on carding is to include methods of testing, questions on roll settings, relative humidity, drawing trumpet sizes and taper.

The spinning discussion will be based upon the following questions:

SPINNING QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Please come prepared to give us a list of testing equipment you have in your mill or spinning department for making tests for breaking strength, yarn numbers, twist per inch, moisture content in yarn, etc.
2. (a) How often do you make your tests? (b) Do you consider that it is a paying proposition to you and the mills to make tests?
3. What is your system for making an end down test? Who makes this test for you? Why?
4. How do you determine the best roll settings, both top rolls and steel rolls, for the length of staple cotton you are running?
5. What is your system for determining the amount of twist you want the carder to put in his rovings to give you good running work? (Some spinners claim they can run with less twist and higher front roll speed, if the carder will put more twist in his rovings? Why is this?)
6. Will be glad to have any one turn in any question they may want discussed, to the chairman before the meeting starts.

MASTER MECHANICS' DIVISION

The Master Mechanics' Division is to meet at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on Friday morning, October 23rd. L. M. Kincaid, chairman of this group, will conduct the meeting, the program to be announced within the near future.

EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION

The Eastern Carolina Division plans to meet in Durham on Saturday, October 31st, at 10 a. m. Announcement of the details of the program will be made very soon. P. B. Parks, Jr., of Erwin, N. C., is chairman.

TENNESSEE DIVISION

The Tennessee Division is to meet on November 7th at Knoxville. The program for the meeting is now being prepared by Chairman B. W. Bingham and the executive committee.

RHOADS TANNATE LEATHER BELTING



Gives Super Service

TANNATE BELTS, because of their *positive power-transmitting capacity*, can give a degree of *uninterrupted operation* of looms and spinning frames that will add to *output* and to *quality* of cloth or yarn. Mill-men have reported that Tannate Belts give results *not equalled* by any other type of belting.

Users soon learn to appreciate the *dependability* of Tannate Belts. Their longer life and freedom from "belt-troubles" is an *added source of profits*.

Supported by our Engineering Department, the solving of *transmission problems* is a major function of Rhoads Representatives. Their *suggestions* have led to *real savings* for many concerns. Why not give one of them a chance at your less satisfactory drives, and see what Tannate Belting will do for you?

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102 Beekman St. 1200 W. Ninth St.

Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.

Weaving and Slashing Discussion At Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 8)

PREVENTING HARD SIZE MARKS ON YARN

Chairman: We will take up Question No. 3, which is as follows: "*What is the best way to prevent hard size roller marks on yarn?*" I think it applies mostly to colored goods. It is not apt to show up on plain goods.

Mr. Dillard: Since we installed temperature control on the feed of the slashers, we have had no trouble with hard size.

Mr. Rogers: What temperature did you run before and what temperature do you run now?

Mr. Dillard: It is more a question of regulating the boiling out rather than temperature.

Chairman: Can anyone else give us his views on that? Does anybody, that has this temperature control, also have trouble with hard size?

A Member: I think the question was intended to bring out how they handled their doffing to keep hard size marks out.

Chairman: That seems to be the trouble here. It looks like the way to do that is to keep it standing as short a time as possible.

ADDING SOFTENER TO SIZE MIX

We will pass to Question No. 4, which is as follows: "(a) *At what point in making up a size mix can the softener be added with best results? Should this ingredient be added with the others while the mix is cold, or should it be added later after the mix has been brought to a boil?* (b) *What are your cooking periods with respect to length of time required to bring to a boil; length of time of boiling; what is your cooking temperature? (Please state your local conditions.)*"

Mr. Sweeney: I think we ought to state what kind of starch we use. We use corn starch. We add it when the mix is heated up. We put the water and starch in, and after a boil of about 15 minutes we add the softener. We cook for about one and a half hours. The temperature for cooking is about 200 degrees.

Chairman: What is your reason for waiting until the starch comes to a boil?

Mr. Sweeney: We find we get a better agitation of the starch. If you add the softener after it comes to a boil, it aids in breaking up the starch. You add that after it comes to a boil, and it aids in breaking it up.

Mr. Grimes: We add our softener just before it comes to a boil. We find if we put it in together, there is a tendency of the starch to collect around the outside walls of the compound, and it takes longer to break it up. We cook about one and a half hours. We have no temperature control.

Mr. Scofield: In making up our size we add our softener as it comes to a boil. If you add it while the mix is cold, it gets hard lumps in the size. We cook about one and a half hours.

Chairman: We would like to ask some of these chemists to give their reasons why the softener should be put in after the starch has had time to go into solution.

Mr. Stodghill: From a purely chemical standpoint I think the starch should be granulated before you add anything. It has a tendency to break down the starch. Also you will find that you will have less trouble, and you will have a stronger starch element in every way. That is purely a theoretical idea. There is a difference in the tensile strength of the yarn evidenced by experi-

ments carried out. There is an increase of tensile strength, if you add your softener after you have completely broken the starch up.

Mr. Rogers: At what point does that occur?

Mr. Stodghill: Each starch varies. Starch does not break up with any of them until you have passed 185.

Mr. Rogers: How would the average mill handle that?

Mr. Stodghill: Most any of the starch people can tell you. You can tell it by use. You have noticed that your starch thickens as your temperature rises. Just before it boils it begins to clear. As it begins to clear then it begins to break, and it is not completely broken until it is clear.

Chairman: Does anyone here put in their softener with the starch? It seems to be the general opinion that it is proper to put in the softener after it gets into solution.

FOAMING IN SIZE BOX

We will take up Question No. 5, which is as follows: "*What is the cause and remedy of foaming in the size box?*"

Mr. Jones: I have always thought that the question of alkalinity or acidity of the water has much to do with it. There is a chemist behind me here, who no doubt can tell you whether that is true. The fact that it foams some days and does not foam others, using the same compound, makes me think that it is the difference in the water. I think the filter arrangements have something to do with the water, and I think that that may cause the trouble.

Mr. Stodghill: A good many things could cause it. Any tendency towards an alkaline condition will cause foaming. Water will vary. In other words, the water runs usually 7.6 to 7.8. Most of the water will run 7.2, and as stated the water will vary.

Mr. Edwards: May I ask you if this might be the cause? Some of the mills, that have trouble, depend for their source of supply of water on a natural source like a spring or a deep well. Is that likely to cause it?

Mr. Stodghill: They are more apt to have it than others.

Mr. Edwards: From the standpoint of chemical reaction, would the bringing of that size to boiling point too quickly affect it?

Mr. Stodghill: Yes. In other words, you are not breaking down your starch.

TEMPERATURE IN SIZE BOXES

Chairman: We will pass to Question No. 6, which is as follows: "*What temperatures should be maintained in storage kettles and size boxes for best results? Are open or closed coils recommended? Why?*"

Mr. Sweeney: Our experience has been with storage kettles and size boxes that it is best to have a temperature of 183 degrees Fahrenheit. With our particular starch and compounds we have found we get the best results at those temperatures. Of course that might vary. We use open coils. Of course there is quite a bit of argument in favor of closed coils. We use open coils and at those temperatures we maintain proper consistency in our starch.

LIKES 200 DEGREES

Mr. Harris: I agree with Mr. Sweeney on everything except the temperature in the size box. I think that ought to be about 200 degrees. Otherwise it has a tendency to scum over the top. We don't have any storage kettles.

(Continued on Page 21)

Mr. Slow Speed E Model Loom

Having Lived
a Life of Ease and
Inactivity during
the Depression

Enters
the Draper
Loom Clinic
Where
Old Looms Get New Life

Our Doctors
Did a Good Job
He Comes Out
Looking Fit

**But in the Arena of
Modern Competition
He Fails**

Jack Fast X Model
Referee Hi Profits

He Didn't Have the Speed
Nor the Punch

Tom Slow E Model
Youthful Mr. X Model

Your Weave Room is the Arena

Are You Backing The Aged and Passe E Model?
or
The Vigorous and Speedy X Model?

DRAPER CORPORATION

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Personal News

A. E. Whaley is now overseer spinning and winding, Cherokee Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. O. King, formerly overseer weaving, Werthan Bag Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., has become overseer weaving, John P. King Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

F. G. Hall, formerly with the Alabama Mills at Fayette, Ala., is now general overseer weaving, Werthan Bag Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.

Carl Mattis has been promoted from loom fixing to second hand in weaving, Cherokee Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

Ed Holland has been promoted from section man to second hand in spinning, Cherokee Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

L. M. Kincaid, who for some years has been master mechanic at the National Weaving Mills, Lowell, N. C., has resigned that position to become master mechanic at the Kendall Mills (Thrift plant), Paw Creek, N. C.

F. D. Hadley, master mechanic at the Thrift plant, Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C., has been transferred to a similar position at the Mollohon plant of the same company, Newberry, S. C.

George R. Murphy, who for a number of years has been superintendent of the Asheville Cotton Mills, has been elected treasurer of the company to succeed the late M. D. Long. He will continue as superintendent in addition to his new duties.

Clarence N. Cone, assistant superintendent, Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville, has been transferred to Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, N. C., as assistant to Hill Hunter, secretary and general manager.

L. Holmes, from Tabardrey Manufacturing Company, Haw River, N. C., has been transferred to Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills as assistant superintendent. He is the son of Superintendent Alfred Holmes, of Tabardrey Manufacturing Company.



Editor David Clark (third from left) and three friends at recent picnic of Rotary Club of Charlotte. The quartet composed what was formerly known, in golf circles, at the Charlotte Country Club as the "noisy foursome." Mr. Clark has not played golf since his illness last winter.

M. J. Henegar has been promoted from overseer spinning and winding to superintendent carding and spinning, Cherokee Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. L. Moritz, vice-president of the American Enka Corporation, Enka, N. C., in charge of operations, has gone to New York to board a steamer to visit the European affiliates of his company on his annual visit to Europe. He expects to be absent for four or five weeks.

Dan Boone, formerly assistant treasurer of the Cherokee Mills, Cleveland, Tenn., and O. N. Norris, formerly president of the Quality Hosiery Mills, Murfreesboro, Tenn., have started a new hosiery mill in Chattanooga.

Warren D. Brewster has been elected treasurer and a director of Deering, Milliken & Co., New York, succeeding the late Henry Maxwell. Mr. Brewster joined the selling house shortly after graduating from Princeton, class of 1923. He has been actively identified with the merchandising of gray goods, Mr. Brewster's advancement carries forward a family tradition. His father, Samuel Dwight Brewster, who died in 1920, was for many years a member of the firm of Deering, Milliken & Co., and was head of the cretonne department.

George I. Rounds, until recently in charge of the New England office of Industrial Rayon Corporation, is being transferred and will be in charge of that company's Charlotte office, which serves southern and western North Carolina and all of South Carolina.

He succeeds the late Bruce Griffin.

The Providence office for the time being will be closed October 1st, and sales will be handled out of the main sales office in New York.

Mr. Rounds has been with Industrial Rayon for 12 years, most of the time being spent in the sales department. He represented Industrial for a number of years in Tennessee, for two years in the Middle West operating out of Chicago and for the last five years has been in charge of the New England office.

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OPP COTTON MILLS	ABBOT WORSTED CO.
BIGELOW SANFORD CARPET CO.	BALLSTON-STILLWATER KNITTING CO., INC.
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MASSACHUSETTS MOHAIR PLUSH CO.	S. J. ARONSOHN, INC.
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BERKSHIRE FINE SPINNING ASSOCIATES, INC.	MINNEOLA MFG. CO.
DALLAS MFG. CO.	EAGLE AND PHENIX MILLS
ALEXANDER SMITH & SONS CARPET COMPANY	BONIN SPINNING CO.
ALMA MILLS	VANITY FAIR SILK MILLS
SWIFT MFG. CO.	GOODYEAR CLEARWATER MILLS
IMPERIAL WOOLEN CO.	J. & J. CASH, INC.
COLLINS AND AIKMAN CORP.	LAURENS COTTON MILLS
BIBB MFG. CO.	SIBLEY MFG. CO.
ELMVALE DYE WORKS, INC.	SCHUMER & FRIEDMAN, INC.
PALMETTO COTTON MILLS	JULIUS KAYSER & CO.
PONEMAH MILLS	SUNCOOK MILLS
REVOLUTION COTTON MILLS	ANCHOR MILLS
STILLWATER WORSTED MILLS	BRADFORD MILLS
GOSSETT MILLS	GAINESVILLE COTTON MILLS
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Cotton Mats for Curing Concrete Roads

Newest of new uses for cotton, cotton mats for "curing" freshly laid concrete pavements bid fair, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute, to become standard concrete road-building equipment as a result of exhaustive tests in several States in which the mats have effected marked economies in time and money as well as harder pavements.

More than 89,000 of the mats, used as a substitute for the conventional burlap-wet earth or burlap-ponded water curing method, have been distributed by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads to various States throughout the country for service tests of the practicability of the new technique. Most of the mats are approximately 22 feet by 6 feet, made of coarse cotton fabric and filled with 8 ounces of cotton per square yard. Adoption by concrete road builders generally of the cotton pad curing method would, the Institute emphasizes, provide a rich new market for cotton and cotton fabric.

The standard practice in Texas, for example, had been to cover "green" or freshly laid concrete with wet burlap over which is used wet earth or ponded water. Either method requires at least ten days of constant attention and the cost of the curing ranges upward from 3.4 cents a square yard.

In contrast, according to an official report to the Institute from the Texas State Highway Department which has been using cotton mats since 1933, curing by cotton mats requires only 72 hours and is accomplished at a saving of from one cent to four-tenths of a cent per square yard, entirely aside from the substantial economies as a result of the reuse of the mats for from 75 to 100 times. Equally impressive is the Texas department's

finding that its cotton mat-cured pavements registered a compressive strength of 5030 per square inch as against 4587 for burlap-earth cured pavement in one case and 4438 for a cotton mat cured pavement as against 4137 for a burlap-ponded water cured pavement in another. Similar reports are expected from other States, including Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Indiana and Arizona, which have been experimenting this summer with mats supplied by the Bureau of Public Roads as one phase of the government's \$1,300,000 program to demonstrate the practicability of cotton materials in highway construction.

"As the submerging of green concrete in water has always been conceded the most efficient method of curing," it was reported to the Institute by Gibb Gilchrist and H. C. Porter, State Highway Engineer and Engineer of Research, respectively, of the Texas Highway Department, "it was at first surprising to find, as is shown above, that the pavement cured with cotton mats on the Bexar-Comal County project produced higher compressive strength than that which was cured with burlap and ponded water. However, the explanation was later found to be simple enough.

"The concrete where ponded water was used was directly after being finished, covered with burlap for several hours before the ponded water was applied. The critical period of curing concrete is the first few hours during which it is arriving at its initial and final sets. During that time it was covered with the burlap, which

(Continued on Page 23)

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Outstanding among these progressive managements is that of the Pepperell Mfg. Company. For example: although their mill at Lindale, Georgia, was built in 1895, it has been modernized so that it is today one of the most efficient and economical mills in the industry.

Mills using obsolete equipment should not let themselves get out of touch with the times—they should consult Saco-Lowell and find out how they can economize by modernizing—as Pepperell and over 200 other mills have done.



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TEXTILE BULLETIN



Member of

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Statement Of A Labor Editor

ON the opposite page we are reprinting a remarkable editorial of the *Labor Advocate* of Birmingham, Ala. It is the official organ of a number of labor unions, but that did not keep the editor from taking a fair position and from being a staunch advocate of freedom for both union and non-union workers.

His most significant statement is:

The law gives a man the right to quit working if he so desires and protects him in his refusal to work.

At the same time, the law should give a man the right to work and keep on working if he so desires, and should and must protect him in his desire to work.

Fair play is a jewel—but few wear it.

The majesty of the law must sternly frown on all forms of intimidation and on all manner of intimidators.

He also says:

One of the main duties of a labor organization, whose members are engaged in earning their bread in any particular plant or industry, should be to protect that plant, to preserve intact its property and the tools of the industry. And this should be done regardless of whether there is a dispute going on at the time or not.

In another place he says:

No one, and no organization that uses violence or extra-legal force to accomplish its own peculiar objectives can hope successfully to appeal to the law-abiding public for sympathy and support when they, in turn, become the victims of that same violence and extra-legal force. Hands must be clean and records clear.

It may be too late, thanks to Governor Bibb

Graves, to convince industry that it will be safe to locate in Alabama, but the editor of the *Labor Advocate* sounds a warning when he says:

Communities which do not protect their industries against violence at the hands of strikers are not only going to have trouble getting new industries but are apt to find it hard to keep some of those they already have."

We have always said that cotton mill employees had a right to join a labor union, and that there should be no discrimination against those who joined, and we have freely admitted the right of union members to seek to improve their conditions or to leave their places of employment.

On the other hand we have denied the right of union members to block the paths of those who decided to remain at work.

If we thought that unions would be a good thing for Southern cotton mill employees, we would favor unionization, but we have seen unions wreck the textile industry of New England and throw more than 100,000 mill workers permanently out of textile employment.

After 25 years of the domination of textile unions, the cotton mill employees of New England were receiving less wages in proportion to their cost of living than the textile workers of the South where there had been practically no unions.

We have challenged Thos. F. McMahon and Francis J. Gorman, who have lived for many years on dues collected from New England operatives, to show how and to what extent labor unions had benefited the cotton mill workers of New England.

We opened our columns to McMahon and Gorman for such a statement but they dared not accept our offer because they could not show that "25 years of unionization" had brought anything but distress to the cotton mill employees of New England.

In nine cases out of ten the man, who urges our cotton mill employees to join a union, is one who is to benefit financially by the payment of the initiation fee and dues.

We believe that the officials of every cotton mill should at all times be ready and willing to meet with any group of their employees and hear and give full consideration to complaints. We believe that such conferences between employees and employers will be far more productive of benefits for employees than by banding together in an organization called a union with outside leaders who live upon the dues paid.

The *Labor Advocate* of Birmingham, Ala., will, no doubt, be lambasted by all of the dues collecting parasites, but it spoke fearlessly and fairly.

(Reprint)

Vapor Advertiser

Published for 22 years—1895 to 1933—under the Management and Editorship of J. H. F. Mosley.

MARY MOSLEY Manager
FRANK T. MOSLEY Assistant Manager
JAMES HORNE Associate Editor

Entered at Post Office at Birmingham, Ala., as second-class matter, Jan. 11, 1890.

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Intimidation and Intimidators Must Go

It is devoutly to be hoped that a more reasonable spirit will finally prevail between the two labor factions in Gadsden—between those who want to be organized and those who prefer to remain unorganized. This is a free country—as yet. How long it will remain so depends largely on whether factions here and elsewhere will pursue their ends strictly within and according to the law of the land.

Every law-abiding citizen of Alabama greatly deplores the recent disturbances in the fine and progressive City of Gadsden, and sympathizes with the victims of the mob and hopes that the guilty ones will be prosecuted and punished according to law and as they deserve. In this connection it is gratifying to know that Governor Graves has declared that "anybody who obeys the laws of Alabama will be protected—mob rule will never prevail while I am Governor of Alabama."

It is only natural that union organizations and union officials should bitterly protest the recent violence and call for investigations. Yet, the statement of Scott Roberts, Anniston, president of the Alabama Cotton Merchants Association, which appears in the *Birmingham News*, July 1st, is well worthy the serious consideration of every union man and of every citizen in the State. Mr. Roberts deplores the recent beating of union men at Gadsden and states unreservedly and sincerely that those guilty should be prosecuted and punished. At the same time, Mr. Roberts charges, in his statement to the press, that the union would be in far better "position to condemn the lawlessness from which they suffered in Gadsden if they did not themselves invariably engage in wholesale flagrant violation of the law and order in every strike."

Mr. Scott Roberts makes a good and telling point there. No one, and no organization that uses violence or extra-legal force to accomplish its own peculiar objectives can hope successfully to appeal to the law-abiding public for sympathy and support when they, in turn, become the victims of that same violence and extra-legal force. Hands must be clean and records clear.

In the course of his statement which should be read by everybody in the State Mr. Roberts sounds this solemn warning which should be taken to heart by the public generally and all local authorities in particular: "Communities which do not protect their industries against violence at the hands of strikers are not only going to have trouble getting new industries but are apt to find it hard to keep some of those they already have."

One of the main duties of a labor organization, whose members are engaged in earning their bread in any particular plant or industry, should be to protect that plant, to preserve intact its property and the tools of the industry. And this should be done regardless of whether there is a dispute going on at the time or not.

All sabotage—of whatever kind—must eventually be paid for by the saboteurs and their sympathizers. The law gives a man the right to quit working if he so desires and protects him in his refusal to work.

At the same time, the law should give a man the right to work and keep on working if he so desires, and should and must protect him in his desire to work.

Fair play is a jewel—but few wear it.

The majesty of the law must sternly frown on all forms of intimidation and on all manner of intimidators.

Mr. Scott's Roberts' illuminating statement is provocative of the most serious thought. The major business of the wage-earners is to secure a job and hold it—and keep on good terms with the payroll maker. All other considerations, as far as he and his family are concerned, are negligible.

Everybody think it over, and get wise.

Watch Consumption

WE advise cotton manufacturers to take their eyes off the size of the cotton crop and observe the course of the world's consumption.

In the long run it will make very little difference whether the American crop is 11,100,000, 11,300,000 or 11,600,000 when recent figures show that the world's consumption has reached the record-breaking figure of 27,729,000 bales.

Nuform Check Straps



Patent No. 1863271
July 14, 1932

Patent No. 1993531
March 5, 1935

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Nuform**

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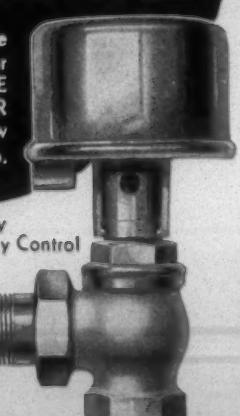
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Mill News Items

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.—The Clark Knitting Mills have been incorporated here by Watson Clark, George Clark and Julius Carpenter.

CAMDEN, S. C.—The Wateree Plant of the Kendall Company is having The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., do the ventilating work in connection with their picker room.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—The Dallas Manufacturing Company are having their steel rolls equipped with the Guillet aper fitted neck, the work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C., are moving and overhauling thirty spinning frames for the Louisville Textiles, Inc., using the Guillet overhauling system."

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—The Rocky Mount Mills are getting the Guillet overhauling system from the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

LAGRANGE, GA.—At the Dunson Mills, work is well under way by the Newman Construction Company on repairing the interior of the mills and erecting and putting on a roof for the plant.

The homes of the village have all been repaired and repainted.

SANFORD, N. C.—The Board of County Commissioners has granted a reduction in the tax valuation of the Sanford Cotton Mills from \$280,000 to \$230,000.

HILLSBORO, N. C.—Belle Vue Manufacturing Company had The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C., repair one of their slasher cylinders.

TALLADEGA, ALA.—Managements of the Samoset Cotton Mills and the Talladega Cotton Factory declare that full production probably will be reached in the respective mills within the next two or three weeks, giving employment to approximately 700 persons.

Both mills opened September 13th, after an agreement had been made with Governor Graves that the plants would be reopened without discrimination as to union and non-union workers as such.

LAFRANCE, S. C.—Pendleton Manufacturing Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of LaFrance Industries, manufacturers of furniture and upholstery fabrics, rugs and draperies, 4631 Adams Avenue, Philadelphia, filed a petition in U. S. District Court in Philadelphia for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, in similar proceedings filed by the parent company.

Judge William H. Kirkpatrick tentatively approved the filing of the petition as having been done in good faith, subject to his ultimate decision on the demand of Man-

Mill News Items

ufacturers Trust Company, and Hayden, Stone & Co., of New York, for dismissal of petition of LaFrance Industries on the allegation that it was not filed in good faith.

As noted, further hearing on the LaFrance petition is scheduled for October 5th and Judge Kirkpatrick said in a memorandum that ultimate fate of Pendleton's petition hangs on outcome of LaFrance controversy.

Pendleton's petition was signed by its president, Bernard Davis, who is also president of LaFrance.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Replacement of all old machinery, doubling the number of spindles, and repairs to the mill buildings and village homes is under way at the Ozark, Ala., plant of the Cowikee Cotton Mills. Donald Comer, of Birmingham, is president and treasurer of the Cowikee Mills.

Luther Atherton, manager, said: "It is not possible for me to say what the actual cost of these improvements will be. The work is being done by hired local laborers, and there is no contractor on the job."

In the building all old machinery is being replaced, and the number of spindles will be increased from 5,916 to 9,444. New flooring is being laid and considerable painting done. Forty-four houses in the mill village are being screened, repaired and painted.

This mill was acquired by the Cowikee Mills in November, 1935, after being closed 16 months. Weaving yarns 14-1 to 26-1 are made and sent to Eufaula, Ala., where the cloth is woven.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Robert D. Ramsey, business manager of the Chamber of Commerce, is off to New York to interview garment manufacturers on the possibility of establishing branch mills here. The trip is one of several good-will expeditions planned during the year by the chamber. Mr. Ramsey recently interviewed plant chiefs in the Philadelphia and Akron areas.

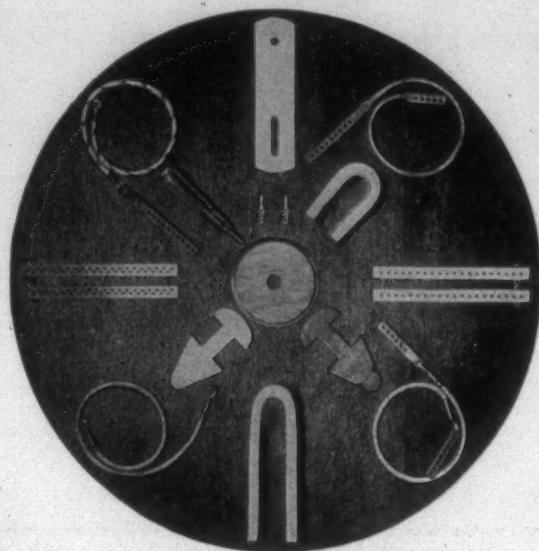
While in New York he expects to interview officials of the Consolidated Textile Company about prospects for reopening their Lynchburg mill.

OPELIKA, ALA.—A Biddeford, Me., citizens committee, seeking to have the Pepperell Manufacturing Company continue operations in Biddeford, announced the company officials had declared it "too late to stop removal of 600 looms to Alabama."

The committee was informed, at a conference with company officials, that final arrangement for removal of the looms had been "irrevocably made."

ALABAMA CITY, ALA.—The \$200,000 addition which has been under construction at the Alabama City unit of the Dwight Manufacturing Company is scheduled to be completed by October 1st, it is announced here. The Dwight Manufacturing Company has been granted a ten-year exemption from taxes by Alabama City as is customary with new developments.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



Reg. U. S. P. O.

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A PLASTIC LINING USED
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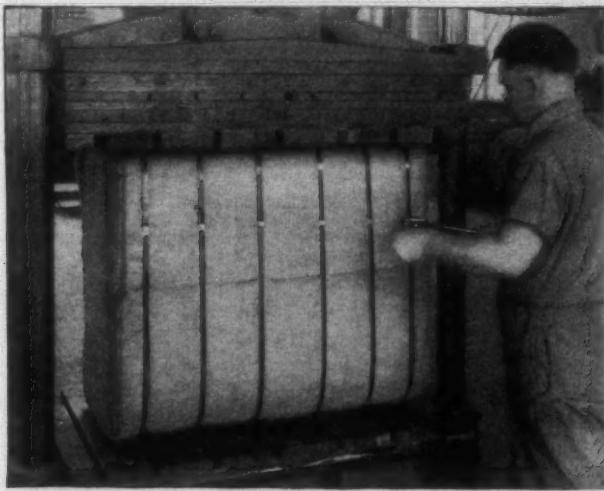
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Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last 2 to 4 times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation—use CARECO to repair or line the furnaces.

CAROLINA REFRactories COMPANY
HARTSVILLE, S. C.

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No bale tie is any stronger than its sealed joint.

The improved Stanley Sealer is designed so that one pound pressure on the handles develops 150 pounds pressure at the crimping head.

It is impossible to make a smoother or stronger sealed joint.

Here are a few reasons why many mills specify the Stanley Bale Tie System:

Smooth Safety Edges
Smooth Safety Ends
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that lie perfectly flat
Stanley Sealer gives Super-Pressure

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STANLEY BALE TIE SYSTEM
TIES - - - SEALS - - - SEALERS

Responsibilities of Superintendents and Overseers

(Continued from Page 5)

our co-workers should be fostered because it is in accordance with the teachings of the good Master, and that practice will redound to the benefit of every one of us. There can be no strife and no discord, if we all practice the Golden Rule. When our employees are happy and contented, we have found out that our production is increased, our quality is improved, and our costs have been lowered.

KEEPING EMPLOYEES SATISFIED

Some will suggest "How are you going to keep your employees satisfied? The more they get the more they want." This is human nature. We are all like that, but I think, if we will talk freely with our employees about our situation, let them have more information about our business, they will be inclined to listen to reason, or at least will be more sympathetic, and will not expect the impossible of us. I think that our employees should know that during the past ten years the cotton mills of this country have suffered staggering losses. The United States Bureau of Internal Revenue reports that during the past eight years—1926 to 1933—the textile plants lost around one hundred million dollars; in other words, 12 million dollars a year for eight years. This is a tremendous amount of money.

MILLS ARE CHARITABLE

We have become the greatest charitable institution of modern times, operating our plants for our employees, for those who sell materials and supplies, for those who collect taxes, and for those who consumed our products. Needless to say, our stockholders have been sadly neglected. Truly the stockholder in the average cotton mill has become the forgotten man. We think our employees should know this. I dare say that there is not a one, that knows anything about the situation, that has been really existing, and the hardships and the trials and the suffering we have passed through.

They should also be acquainted with the fact that there are millions of spindles idle in the East today, and many, many mills shut down, simply because of unfair labor demands, high taxes, and unfriendly legislation. We have made a mistake, gentlemen, in not letting our employees know more about our affairs.

2—Responsibility of Supts

fi,

Now how are we going to do it? I think that you people occupy a very strategic position, and you can help greatly in this cause. I am glad to see the secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association sending out posters and cuts, also leaflets, giving splendid information. That does all of us good. Some might say perhaps that this is just propaganda, but this kind of literature will sink into the minds and hearts and consciences of some of our employees, and I think it is all worthwhile.

LAWMAKERS SHOULD KNOW SITUATION

Another thing, that we have overlooked to a large extent, is acquainting our legislators at the State Capitol and our representatives at Washington with our situation. It would be fine if we would just invite members of the Legislature in our communities into our cotton mills, and

(Continued on Page 25)

Cotton Mats for Curing Concrete Roads

(Continued from Page 16)

gives it very little protection from the hot sun and is difficult, if not impractical, to keep saturated with water. The same applies to the wet-burlap wet-earth method. With the cotton mat method, however, the wet mats are placed immediately after the concrete is finished and remain there, dripping wet, for the entire curing period."

Liquidation in Textiles Heavy

Clinton, S. C.—R. E. Barnwell, vice-president of the Lockwood Greene Company, industrial engineers, said in an interview here that South Carolina's position in the textile field is seriously jeopardized by the present rate of liquidation.

He said the South is facing a decrease in spindles if steps are not taken to check the trend.

Among causes of the trend he listed age and obsolescence of certain plants and equipment, high labor costs, high tax rates, discriminatory rates in the Carolinas and what he termed "unwise regulatory legislation."

As an evidence of the trend he pointed to liquidation of the Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., and to the advertised sale of the Langley Mills in South Carolina and the Lowe Manufacturing Company in Alabama.

He said the trend would lead to increased unemployment in the textile field and probably would cause many mills in the Carolinas to close.

The present movement can be halted, he said, through co-operation of legislators, Federal Government authorities and manufacturers to improve manufacturing conditions.

While here Barnwell spoke to the Presbyterian College student body on character building and the type of graduate now demanded by industry.

WPA Bids On 11,983,700 Yards Cotton Goods October 5th

Washington.—The Procurement Division, Treasury Department, released as of September 26th, seven proposals showing intentions to purchase 11,983,700 yards of cotton textiles for account of the Works Progress Administration for distribution to emergency work relief room throughout the United States.

Bids on these proposals will be opened at the office of the director of the Procurement Division, October 5th. Material for delivery not later than November 10th, with the exception of outing flannel, on which delivery will be accepted on or before December 15th. The bid invitations follow:

- Invitation 238-T, percale, 85x72, 2,288,600 yards.
- Invitation 239-T, broadcloth, 101x52, 1,582,100 yards.
- Invitation 240-T, nainsook, 94x78, 1,412,400 yards.
- Invitation 241-T, unbleached muslin, 56x60, 2,232,000 yards.
- Invitation 242-T, cottonade suiting, minimum thread count 67 by 33, 1,386,300 yards.
- Invitation 243-T, denim, unshrunk, 1,183,500 yards.
- Invitation 244-T, outing flannel, 3.5 ounce, 36 inch, 1,898,800 yards.

Salesman Wanted

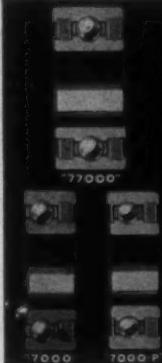
Opening for high grade salesman to travel South for Leather Belting Manufacturer. Write fully to address below.

WE WILL BUY LARGE SIZE LEATHER BELTING

Give sizes and full particulars as to condition, etc.

LEATHER BELTING,
Care Textile Bulletin.

SELF-SEALED



Designed with removable labyrinth felt seal entirely within confines of extra wide inner and outer rings to avoid injury, these "GreaSeal" Precision Bearings, with large grease capacity, assure superior performance. Write for Catalog.

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PRECISION BEARINGS

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP. - STAMFORD, CONN. U.S.A.



DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running spinning or twisting.

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SPINNING and TWISTER TRAVELERS that are "STERLING" in NAME and QUALITY

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STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.
FALL RIVER, MASS.

FOR MILL WALLS

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

SAVE-LITE

THE PLANT CONDITIONING PAINT

Weaving and Slashing Discussion At Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 12)

Mr. Rambo: We use 200 degrees temperature on our storage kettles. We always use in our size box closed coils on account of condensation.

Mr. Rogers: We use closed coils in the storage kettle. We keep the temperature as near the boiling point as we can. We find, if we don't do that, there is sometimes a variation in the steam pressure, and we have never been able to overcome difficulties otherwise. In the size box itself we use the open jets in order to keep the size agitated, and we throw this steam towards the front under the roller so as not to have it bubble up behind, and cause hard streaks in the warp.

Mr. Farrar: We use the closed coil in our storage kettle, and our temperature is about 200 degrees in the size box.

Mr. Daniels: We have closed coils on our storage kettle, and we clean them out once a week, and we keep our temperature where we want it. If it cakes on there, the temperature goes back down.

CARRYING OVER SIZE

Chairman: We will pass to Question 7, as follows: "Does it pay to carry size over until the next day and use it? If the size is carried over, is it necessary to add extra starch to the first kettle to bring the strength of the old size up to standard? What per cent of size is thrown away each day? If you carry size over, either from one day to the next or over the week-end, for how long a period (number of hours) can you carry it over successfully? And do you keep it heated or allow it to get cold?"

Mr. Cooper: We carry the size over from one day to the next; also over the week-end. We have temperature control on the storage kettle. We keep it hot. We add starch and keep the temperature at 204. We carry the temperature as near as we can to the boiling point but not to the boiling point. We keep it from boiling.

Mr. Childs: We carry the size over night, but not over the week-end. We keep it agitated. I don't know the per cent of size thrown away or lost by not carrying it over the week-end. We have an overflow pipe or return pipe right in close to the bottom of the box, and we return all of this size that is possible back to the box. On week-ends we begin to quit making size at about the time we think we have what we will use up to the end of the day. Whatever is left we throw away at the week-end.

UNIFORM DRYING OF YARN

Chairman: Question No. 8 is as follows: "How can drying be made uniform throughout all of the yarn, leaving a predetermined amount of moisture in all ends and in both sides of the same end? Specifically, we want details as to what results are secured with the moisture content speed control on slashers."

Mr. Price: We have control on both our cylinders. It depends on the set we are running, and how much moisture we leave in it. On large numbers it is something like $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. You cannot leave as much moisture as you probably could otherwise in some cases. A lot of things enter into it, but we have controls on both cylinders. We are on 14s yarn, 5,000 R.P.M.

Question: How much does your moisture content vary?

Answer: About 2 per cent.

Chairman: I think the one that asked this question

had in mind control, that automatically slows up or keeps up the speed of slashers to take care of that, getting the same moisture content at all times.

VARIABLE SPEED ON SLASHERS

We will pass to Question No. 9, as follows: "What results are secured by using variable speed on slashers?"

A Member: We have only one slasher equipped with variable speed drive, and we like it better. We have not had it on long enough to give much information about it.

Mr. Jennings: We have had it on for quite a while. We like it for several reasons. Putting them on, we eliminated a lot of trouble, and it gives us a wider range of speed. It is better operation.

POSITIVE DRIVE ON SLASHERS

Chairman: Question 10 follows: "Do you find the use of positive drive on slashers to be increasing or decreasing? Why?"

Mr. Alford: By keeping them well oiled, we are getting very satisfactory results, and we are not figuring on putting in positive drive.

Chairman: We would like to have a show of hands of all those who are now using the positive drive or prefer positive drive. (About 10 or 12 hands were raised.)

A Member: We have both. On some runs you have to have positive drive. On others we don't use it. With 1200 to 1400 ends on 30s yarn you have almost got to have positive drive. We drive both cylinders.

Mr. Cooper: With positive drive on slashing you can get into serious trouble if you don't know what you are doing. At some speeds you drive your slasher faster than it can take up the yarn. You will find sometimes that you will have your drive possibly 2 per cent too slow or too fast. I have to turn it over sometimes to see. One time I checked it up and found out that it was 2 per cent faster than it should be. Really, you can do more harm than good with positive drive.

Chairman: We found the yarn was slipping on the cylinder.

Mr. Jones: We have a very wonderful device on our positive drive. We really have free wheeling. If it gets too fast one way or the other, or on one or the other of these gears, the condition is being rectified by these gears. It is a good thing, and you can see all day that any unbalanced condition is being rectified by these gears.

Question: Do you have a different drive for each cylinder?

Mr. Jones: No. They are both positively driven.

Chairman: That would seem to be an ideal condition. If the yarn was coming off too fast, it leaves the cylinder. Has anybody else had any experience in this free wheeling?

This ended the discussion.

Responsibilities of Superintendents and Overseers

(Continued from Page 22)

let them know something about what we are trying to do, and what we are up against. I dare say hardly one of these legislators knows anything about a cotton mill. You can help and I can help; we all can help and co-operate by acquainting them with our situation, and letting them know about it, and I dare say after we do it they will be more sympathetic, and not be inclined to favor legislation that will ruin and destroy our industry, an industry that is one of Georgia's biggest assets.

To Increase Your Production and Quality Write Us for Information on Changing Your Flyer Frames

From 11x5½ to 12x6
" 9x4½ to 10x5
" 7x3½ to 8x3½

The Norlander Machine Company

Gastonia, N. C.

New Bedford, Mass.

With years of service and experience to hundreds of Cotton Mills all over the United States we offer you the best Skilled Workmanship in repairing, Flyers, Spindles of all kinds, Steel Rolls, Twister Rolls and Drawing Rolls.

OUR MOTTO

QUALITY AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM COST

Has realized thousands of repeated orders



The
House of Service
To North and South
Established 1904

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In Philadelphia on Business?

Business travelers appreciate conveniences and comfort and service. That's why you'll like the Benjamin Franklin when you're in Philadelphia on business. Big, comfortable rooms; marvelous food; smiling, interested service. And economical rates...as low as \$3.50 a day.

THE
B E N J A M I N
F R A N K L I N
SAMUEL BARLEY, Managing Director
PHILADELPHIA

WANTED—Position as superintendent; 15 years' experience. Present employed but will change for better position. Best of references. "F. L." care Textile Bulletin.

To Buy 772,000 Yards Cottons for WPA

Washington.—The Procurement Division, Treasury Department, made known intentions to purchase an additional 772,000 yards of cotton textiles for delivery to emergency work relief rooms in San Francisco, Cal., and Lansing, Mich., for account of the Works Progress Administration.

The material required is listed under bid invitation 234-T, and bids will be opened September 29th, for delivery not later than November 1st. It was stated that earlier deliveries may be given preference when making awards. The material required follows:

Corduroy, 10-ounce, 270,000 yards; outing flannel, 3.5-ounce, 36-inch, 50,000 yards; suedette, 36-inch, 7.5-ounce, minimum, 75,000 yards; silesia, 52,000 yards; seersucker, 50,000 yards; cotton prints, 73x65, 25,000 yards; cotton prints, 64x56, 150,000 yards; nainsook, 64x78, 100,000 yards.

North Carolina State Contracts Let

Raleigh, N. C.—A. S. Brower, director of the State Division of Purchase and Contract, makes known the letting of the following contracts for supplies needed by State institutions:

Coarse textile cloths, McCampbell Co., New York; F. H. Rose, Charlotte; W. Robert Cowan & Co., Boston; Regal Equipment Co., New York; S. B. Marks, New York; sheets and sheting, Efird's Department Store, Raleigh; Rhodes & Co., Philadelphia; R. K. Rambo Co., Atlanta; Forest City Mercantile Co., Forest City, N. C.; Belk Bros., Charlotte, and F. H. Ross Co., Charlotte.

Stocks and stockings, Durham Hosiery Mills; garments and overalls, High Point Overall Co.; bagging and ties, Carolina Bagging Co., Henderson; towels and toweling, Efird's Department Store, Raleigh; F. H. Ross Co., Charlotte; Belk Bros., Charlotte; brooms, Roxboro Broom Co., Roxboro.

Large Enrollment At N. C. State

For five consecutive years the Textile School of North Carolina State

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Dary Ring Traveler Co.	23	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
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Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Stanley Works	22
DeWitt Hotels	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	29	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	24
Draper Corporation	13	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	28
Dronsfield Bros.	—	Stewart Iron Works Co.	—
Dunkel & Co., Paul R.	—	Stone, Chas. H., Inc.	—
Dunning & Boschart Press Co.	29	Swan-Finch Oil Corp.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	T—	—
E—		Terrell Machine Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	27	Texas Co., The	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Textile Banking Co.	—
Engineering Sales Co.	—	Textile Shop, The	—
Enka, American	—	U—	—
F—		U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	25	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Franklin Machine Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	V—	—
G—		Vanderbilt Hotel	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	23	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	35
Gill Leather Co.	—	W—	—
Gilmer Co., L. H.	—	Walter Electrical Co.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	3	Washburn Printing Co.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	—
Gratton & Knight Co.	—	Whitlin Machine Works	—
Greenville Belting Co.	27	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Williams, T. B. & Sons	9
H—		Windle & Co., J. H.	—
H & B American Machine Co.	2	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Wytheville Woolen Mills	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—		—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—		—
Houghton Wool Co.	—		—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—		—
I—			—
Jackson Lumber Co.	—		—
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—		—
Johnson, Chas. B.	—		—
K—			—
Keever Starch Co.	16		—

College, which opened its Fall session on September 16th, has surpassed all previous attendance records. This Fall, with a registration of 331, the Textile School has drawn students from 21 States and three foreign countries, namely, Canada, Mexico, and Turkey.

Practically 80 per cent, or 264 of the Textile students are from North Carolina.

In order to take care of the increased enrollment, it has been necessary to enlarge the teaching staff and considerable new equipment will be added during the year.

Classified Department

Knitting Yarn Contract Offered
Old established knitting mill using 1,200,000 pounds of combed yarns and 800,000 pounds of carded yarns per year seeks arrangement with Southern mill capable of manufacturing this quantity of yarns. Will contract for entire output of plant of size indicated, eliminating all selling, financing and other costs. Product must be highest quality. In sizes from 18s to 22s. Direct inquiries to "Yarn," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as loom fixer, preferably somewhere in the South. 3 years' experience on Draper Model X Looms; also 2 years on Model L and K. 23 years of age, and could accept position within a week. Address "C-C," care Textile Bulletin.

Salesman Wanted
Old established manufacturer of textile oils and chemicals wants a salesman for the Southern territory. An excellent opportunity is open to the right man. Only those with selling experience in Southern States and knowledge of practical application of products need apply. Address "Salesman," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer carding. 7 years' experience with one mill as overseer. Will accept place on first, second or third shift. Can furnish best of references from last employer. Address "X. Y. Z." care Textile Bulletin.

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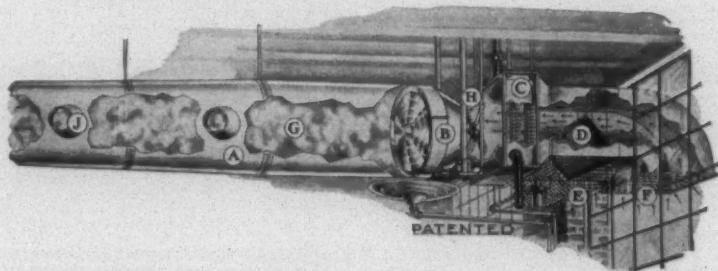
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Westfield, N. J.

D. D. SMITH
814 W. South St.
Kalamazoo, Michigan



CAN HANDLE a gelatin account suitable to textile use, for the South. Producer must be able to make carload shipments. Address "G. H. P." care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer spinning of small mill. Practical mill man, sober and good manager of help. Now employed but can change on short notice. Have textile education. Address "J. P. F." care Textile Bulletin.

Demand Continues Heavy For Domestic Waste

Demand continues heavy for domestic rayon waste. Some of the leading dealers report that supplies of open bleached for nearby delivery have been completely exhausted. Since there has been a decided scarcity of bright thread waste for some weeks past, the market is now in a strong statistical position. While prices have registered little or no change in the past fortnight, it is felt that were not for heavy imports of Japanese waste quotations would move sharply upward. Current domestic quotations are: Open bleached, 15c; open dull and semi-dull, 13c to 14c; bright thread, 13c, and dull and semi-dull threads, 11c to 12c.

Cotton Ginnings Show Sharp Rise

Washington.—Cotton ginned during 1936 increased greatly as compared with preceding year, it was reported by the Department of Commerce.

According to the figures, the number of bales ginned from the growth of 1936 prior to September 16, 1936, amounted to 3,707,142 bales, as compared with 2,315,831 bales in 1935 and 3,129,794 in 1934, counting round as half bales and excluding linters.

**SELLING AGENTS for
SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS**

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Incorporated

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99 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Neisler Mills Co., Inc.

Selling Agents

66-68 Worth St.

New York

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York

**BULLETIN
Classified Ads**

Bring Results at Low Cost
Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—While trading in cotton goods was only moderately active last week, the market continued very strong with indications that sales will soon run to larger quantities. In gray goods, the market was generally quiet. Finer goods were more active. Finished goods continued strong and rayons gained strength as increasing scarcity of some fabrics was noted.

Trading in the print cloth and other coarse goods divisions was limited to relatively small quantities, and the price structure remained unchanged. Buyers continued to devote the greater part of their attention to the matter of filling nearby requirements, and since stocks of numerous constructions were relatively scarce, they were often hard put to get wanted deliveries without paying premiums for them.

Some fairly good sales of 80x60s carded broadcloths went through at 6½c and 6½c was paid on the 80x56s. The 100x60s remained steady at 8½c, although no large sales were made at that figure. Good business was done on 112x60s at 9½c and this price was firmly established for standard makes.

Business in sheetings was limited to relatively small amounts, with the entire list strong in prices and with several numbers in acutely short supply for delivery within the next month or more.

The week's business in fine goods to date has been sufficient to cause withdrawal of prices by a number of sellers. Those who were still selling goods were asking and getting levels showing advances of ¼c to ½c over what had been paid earlier in the week. Several buyers were buying freely on the scale upward, showing no hesitation about paying the higher levels asked.

There were several more bids in the market for rayon cloths in large quantities at sharply under mill quotations. While one or two constructions are slightly easier than they were a week or more ago, mills are still very far from the buyers' ideas of prices, and several traders believe that the buyers will find it necessary to come up a good deal further before mills will take business.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8½
Brown sheetings, standard	9½
Tickings, 8-ounce	16
Denims	13½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Dress ginghams	16
Staple ginghams	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in cotton yarns continued active during the past week. Prices were very strong and buyers who were looking for yarns at prices under general quotations were usually disappointed. The feature of the market continues to be the anxiety of buyers to secure deliveries. Mills are being asked to rush shipments in all divisions of the market. Where spot supplies were available buyers paid a premium.

Though there was no rush demand a consistent business was maintained, various buyers interesting themselves in amounts of up to 25,000 to 50,000 pounds and a few reports telling of sales of from 60,000 pounds to above 200,000 pounds. Most yarn users contented themselves with covering through the remaining months of this year. Others extended their requirements to cover November through January and sometimes February. It was exceptional where commitments involved shipments through the coming eight months, or through June, 1937.

In the face of widespread indications of a sold-up condition among spinners many buyers took the position that spinners' quotations will ease during November. Their assumption is based on the conclusion that numerous contracts will have partly or fully run out by the close of that month. They are not given comfort when it is observed that many mills are delinquent in filling orders. Because of this, barring cancellations or deferrals, a number of mills are holding enough business to keep up full production to the very close of the year.

Sales of single combed have been breaking records during recent weeks, topping all previous weeks since records have been kept. For the first week this month sales were larger than production, although these mills are working at capacity rates.

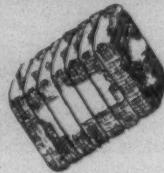
One of the very active spots of the market is plush quality two-ply. Mills consuming these counts, the automobile lining and furniture covering trades, are taking the yarn as fast as it can be spun and new orders are placed at premiums.

Quotations are as of September 26th.

Southern Single Skeins			
8s	25	24s	30 1/2 -
10s	25	26s	31 -
12s	25	30s	33 -
14s	25 1/2	40s	39 -
20s	26		
26s	27 1/2	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
30s	29 1/2 - 30	8s	25 -
36s	32	10s	25 1/2 -
40s	37 1/2	12s	26 -
	38 1/2	14s	26 1/2 -
		16s	28 -
		20s	29 -
Southern Single Warps			
10s	25		
12s	25 1/2	Carpet Yarns	
14s	26	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23 - 24
16s	26 1/2	Colored stripe, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	27 1/2 -
20s	27 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25 -
26s	29 1/2 - 30	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
30s	32	8s, 1-ply	22
40s	37 1/2	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 -
		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2 -
		12s, 2-ply	24 -
		16s, 2-ply	26 -
		30s, 2-ply	31 1/2 -
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			
8s	25	Southern Frame Cones	
10s	25 1/2	8s	24 -
12s	26	10s	24 1/2 -
16s	27 1/2	12s	25 -
20s	28 1/2	14s	25 1/2 -
24s	30 1/2	16s	26 -
26s	31	18s	26 1/2 -
30s	33	20s	27 -
36s	37 - 37 1/2	22s	28 -
40s	39	24s	29 -
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		26s	30 -
8s	25	28s	31 -
10s	25 1/2	30s	32 -
12s	26	40s	38 -
14s	26 1/2		
16s	27		
20s	28 1/2		

CRESPI, BAKER & CO.

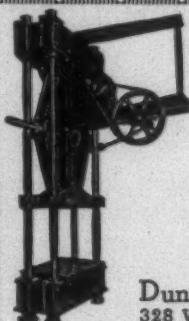
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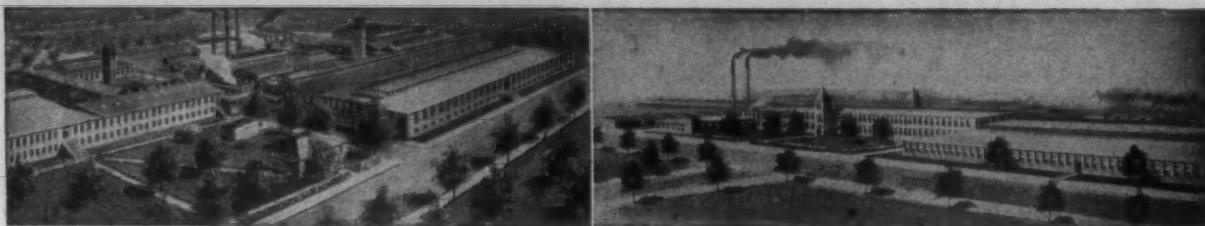
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Customers It
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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

GASTONIA, N. C.

REX SPINNING CO.—RANLO

There are few places prettier and none cleaner than Rex Spinning Company and village, at Ranlo, a suburb of Gastonia. Superintendent W. N. Williamson, always nicely groomed himself, is a stickler for order and cleanliness, and his splendid bunch of overseers and the loyal operatives give one hundred per cent co-operation in a determined effort to have one hundred per cent perfection in every detail.

Actually all woodwork inside the mill has been thoroughly cleaned and looks like new paint. Where the general idea is to "cover dirt with more paint," Mr. Williams must have saved his company a big paint bill by using a scrubbing brush and cleanser—an operation that did not call for high-priced, skilled labor.

G. R. Russell is overseer carding; Dewey Bumgardner, overseer spinning, and D. A. Day, master mechanic.

The product is 60s to 90s two-ply combed yarns. Each department in the mill is delightfully free from dust and lint. It always looks as if just swept and dusted and polished. If any one wishes to see a mill that is absolutely without flaw or blemish, take a look through Rex.

Then go over the pretty village of 150 bungalows—all modern, where 325 operatives on two shifts have homes.

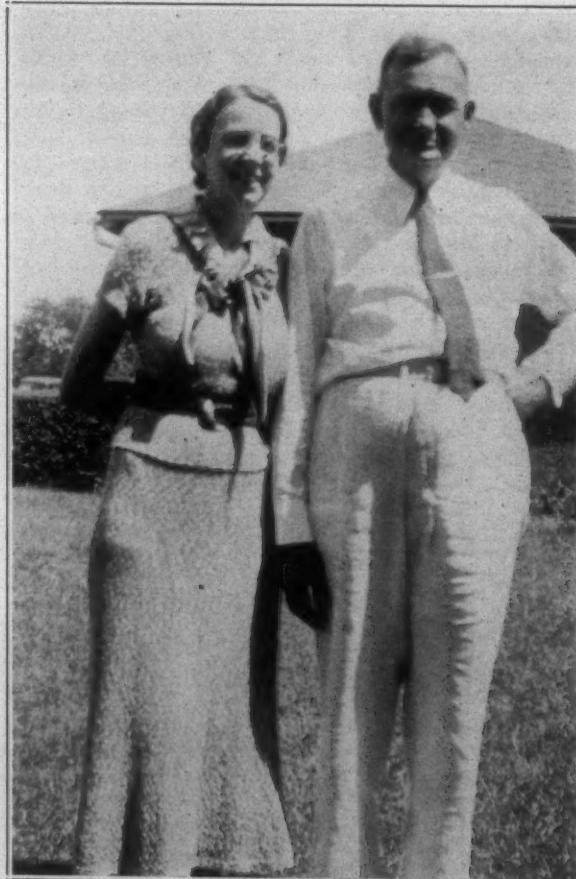
GIRLS' COMMUNITY CLUB

One of the pretty houses has been converted into a community center and is well furnished and ready for any kind of entertainment, formal or informal. There are 35 live members, with Miss Bertha Lofton, president; Miss Elva Rogers, secretary, and Miss Sara Froneberger, treasurer. Mrs. W. N. Williams, charming wife of the superintendent, is club leader.

The club gives entertainments and suppers, charging reasonable prices, and members pay 10 cents per month as club dues. In this way they have money for community work where needed, for sickness, or flowers for funerals, etc. They are planning a linen chest and hope to be of real and valuable service to their community.

On September 10th, Mrs. Williamson was chaperone for 30 of the club girls on a trip to Washington, D. C. They chartered a bus, divided expenses, and we venture to say that said bus was full of thrills as well as "frills."

Hope Mrs. Williamson got a picture of the group. She is the second wife of Superintendent Williamson, was for-



Superintendent and Mrs. W. N. Williamson.

merly a school teacher and a very talented young woman. The writer had the honor of being a luncheon guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and enjoyed it immensely.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Asheville has a number of highly important textile industries, in or near the city. The largest, most valuable, remarkable and interesting being the American Enka

Corporation, manufacturers of rayon, capitalized at \$16,-000,000.

Next in value and importance is Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries, and three miles from Asheville, at Swananoa, is the Beacon Manufacturing Company, famous for its blankets and napped goods.

Biltmore Industries is a unique industry, with the mule-spinning for wool, and 28 hand looms where extra quality of wool suiting is woven in the old-fashioned way. Asheville also has three or four hosiery mills.

ASHEVILLE COTTON MILL

My first visit to this mill was 24 years ago, and Superintendent George Murphy and some of the present overseers were there then, and I don't know how long before that.

This mill makes heavy colored goods for men's clothing and has a reputation for superior quality goods.



OVERSEERS ASHEVILLE COTTON MILL
Left to Right—B. L. Taylor, Finisher; J. B. Whittaker, Carder; L. B. Walters, Spinner; J. W. Ellege, Weaver; J. W. Quackenbush, Slashing and Tying-in; L. Holmes, Assistant Superintendent; E. C. Mayes, Dyer.

I wanted to get Superintendent Murphy's picture but could never catch him still long enough. But I did get to "shoot" the overseers. They are a jolly good-looking group and have all been here quite a while.

DRAYTON, S. C.

DRAYTON MILLS

This is a suburb of Spartanburg, and a very attractive and interesting place. It is one of the nicest mills in the State, and is always making improvements and keeping in the front ranks of textile progress.

The writer has known Superintendent Smith Crow since he was a "boy," and has never known or heard one thing against him. While just a lad, he "hitched his wagon to a star;" he welcomed hard work and long hours, spent every possible spare moment in study, and today holds a responsible position and has the respect and confidence of all who know him.

Among the improvements in these mills since my visit a year ago is a partition between the cotton and rayon weave rooms. These are the best lighted weave rooms to be found anywhere.

Other departments in the mill are all up-to-date, and the cloth room, especially, is unusually attractive. So many pretty girls in uniform—all clean as can be, with their hair beautifully curled, waved and dressed.

Mills where so many pretty girls are employed are waking up to the need for local beauty shops, and, no doubt will in a few years have them, combined with barber shops, offering greater convenience for operatives and keeping money at home.

THE OFFICE AND OFFICIALS

There are offices and offices, and officials and officials; some try to make an impression of "business absorption" that is too deep and important to permit simple courtesy. However, an experienced "knight-of-the-road" is seldom fooled. But in Drayton Mill office, courtesy and kind consideration come as natural and unaffected as breathing. There's a charming lady who meets callers and explains any delays in making contacts, offers the caller a seat and a magazine, and the "waiting" becomes a pleasant interlude in the day's work.

The officials are as cordial and friendly as can be found: President, G. H. Milliken; treasurer, J. T. Wardlaw; secretary and treasurer, A. T. Green; superintendent, Smith Crow; assistant to Mr. Crow, J. L. Caldwell.

THE KEY MEN

Inside the mill, one is agreeably impressed with the splendid co-operative spirit and friendliness of overseers and all operatives.

G. G. Simmons is inside superintendent; H. C. Byars is overseer carding, and T. G. Buchanan, second hand.

F. W. Waldrop is overseer spinning; W. G. Davis, Harold Lytle and C. B. Hammett are among the progressive section men.

H. J. Spry, designer; B. F. Swink, overseer slashing; R. L. Rogers, slasher man.

V. D. Snyder, overseer weaving; O. B. Hames, second hand; E. D. Coker, head warp man, and Harold Harrelson, swatch checker, are some of the live wires on first shift weaving.

J. B. Powell is overseer the cloth room; Lloyd Tuck, a young man with a future, in cloth room; J. D. Gault and A. D. Adcox, second hands, are all among our subscribers.

Missed seeing several on the second shift, but hope to see them later.

The young people of Drayton Mills are among the best in Spartanburg, and in community activities are in first ranks.

The village is attractive, it is close in, and operatives have country privacy and city privileges and conveniences.

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October 1, 1936

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Liggin, Greenville, S. C.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md.; Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala.; Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O.; First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo.; Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla.; 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla.; 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C.; Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 17th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep.; Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep.; Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep.; S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep.; I. L. Brown, 886 Brewery St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Northern Rep.; F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J.; Western Rep.; D. D. Smith, 814 W. South St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BORNE, SCRUMSER CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps.: W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

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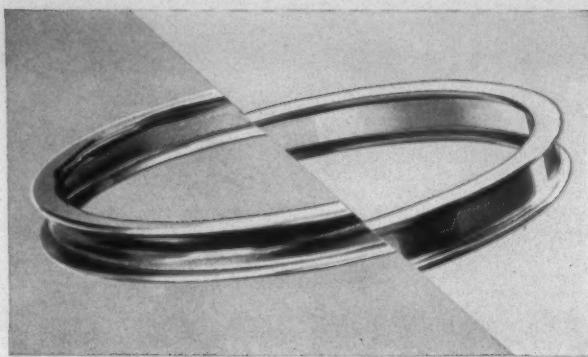
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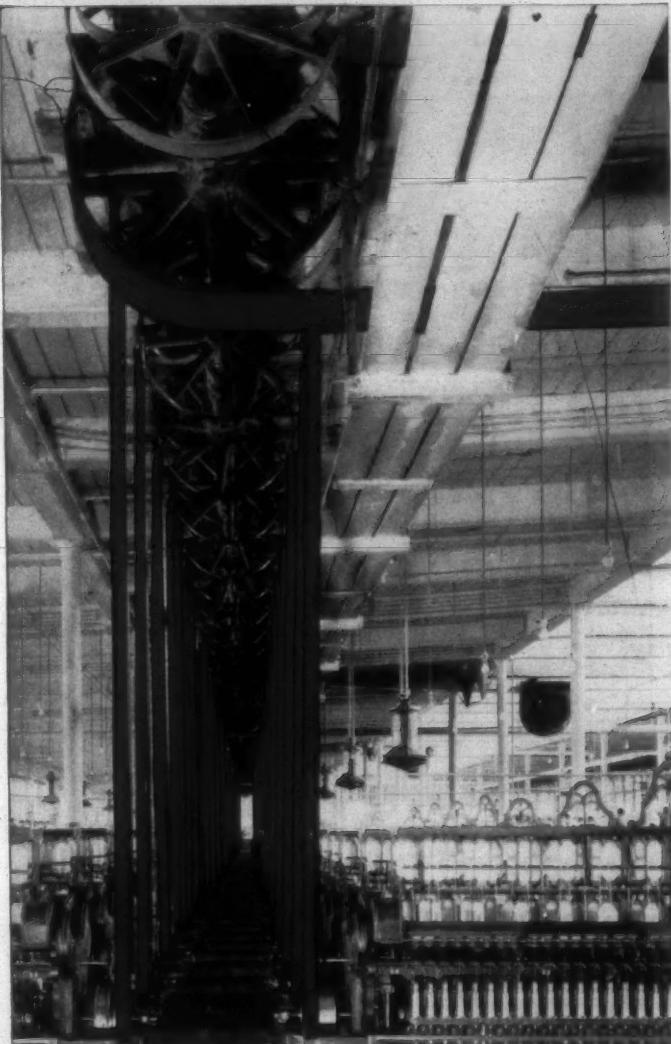
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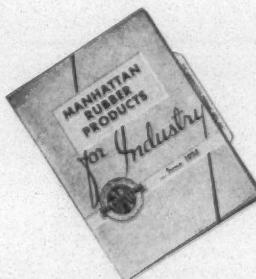
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1. Ruptures in outside ply practically eliminated
2. Ply separation practically eliminated
3. Longer fastener life
4. Operation less affected by atmospheric conditions
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6. High efficiency
7. Higher overload capacity or margin of safety
8. Less wear on pulley side
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10. For heavy loads, plies may be increased with same pulleys
11. Can be dressed without destructive effect
12. Material reduction in belting costs

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